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THIRD ROUND OF U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS CONCLUDE

NOTIMEX Report

FL022249 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- In the presence of Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the representatives of the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua have concluded the third round of talks, held in Manzanillo, Colima.

Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy to Central America, met for nearly 10 hours, discussing topics dealing with the security and self-determination of the peoples.

Latin American sources have noted that the Washington representative had urged an end to Nicaragua's export of subversion to neighboring countries, principally El Salvador. The sources added that the U.S. envoy had referred to the need for withdrawing 10,000 Cubans and Soviets from various Nicaraguan public and military institutions because, otherwise, the Central American conflict could spread beyond the regional borders and become an East-West confrontation.

The Nicaraguans asked for an end to the U.S. economic and logistical aid to the counterrevolution, and insisted that the Reagan administration cease the economic boycott through which it is trying to undermine the Nicaraguan economy.

The sources added that during this third round of talks the basic elements for a working agenda of a meeting due to take place in about 1 month have been agreed. In this meeting they will discuss priority issues aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries.

As he bade farewell to the Washington and Managua delegations, the Mexican foreign secretary said he hoped direct contact between the two sides will continue so that they may overcome their differences and peace and economic development in the region may be guaranteed.

Mexican Communique

PA030036 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (AFP) -- The talks that have just concluded between Nicaragua and the United States were constructive and progress was made in several important areas, the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat reported today.

The statement appeared in a communique issued by that secretariat to mark the official end of the third round of talks between representatives of the Washington and Managua governments, which took place at the Mexican port of Manzanillo.

Following the meeting, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda hosted a dinner in honor of the two delegations following the meeting, the communique added.

During the dinner, Sepulveda said that his government is pleased with the results of the talks that have been held so far, and stressed that these talks are very important because they contribute to the search for peaceful and negotiated solutions to Central America's problems.

EEC REPRESENTATIVE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA021653 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Matters relating to the meeting between EEC foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts, with the participation of the Contadora Group foreign ministers, are being analyzed in our country.

To this effect, EEC representative Luigi Boselli and Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez met and agreed that the summit to discuss EEC aid for Central America will be held on 28-29 September.

Among other activities, Boselli will visit the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation [Instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion Agricola], IICA, in order to determine if the facilities are suitable for the meeting.

Representative Boselli said that all of the European governments are very interested in participating in the joint meeting between the EEC and Central American foreign ministers. Regarding the agenda, he said that the participants have not yet decided on the topics to be discussed. He added that he will meet with Italian Ambassador to Costa Rica Rosario Nicosia in order to begin preparations for the meeting. Boselli said that currently it is not a matter of viewing cooperation as a matter of confrontation among the countries receiving preferential treatment through technical assistance from the EEC.

Boselli said that the possibilities for expanding the EEC's overall cooperation in the area are good. He added that additional thought should be given to industrial cooperation, export promotion, and scientific, technological, and energy aid when the countries make their joint proposal.

Boselli said that personally, he expects two things from the meeting: for the EEC to assume economic and financial commitments in Central America, and for the countries in the area to join as one voice in their talks with the EEC.

CAPUTO MEETS WITH PARAGUAYAN FOREIGN MINSITER

PY021156 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 1 Aug 84

[By NOTICIAS ARGENTINA "special correspondent"]

[Excerpts] Posadas, 1 Aug (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Paraguyan Foreign Minister Carlos Salidvar today agreed in the City of Ituzaingo, Corrientes Province, on reaffirming "the unwavering political decision" of their two governments to implement the Yacyreta hydroelectric project.

Carlos Aquino, chairman of the Yacyreta binational enterprise, has announced that the supplier of the 20 turbines for the dam will be selected "in 60 days." He admitted, however, that the financing of the project will be tied to the approval of the national budget and to the rescheduling of the Argentine foreign debt.

According to reliable sources, the two ministers also agreed on promoting a "political balance" in South America and on reaffirming the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Caputo and Saldivar also emphasized the significance of the joint Corpus hydroelectric project at the end of a visit they made to the Yacyreta work site. The turbines for Yacyreta will be awarded "in approximately 60 days."

Saldivar also stated that Paraguay will support the Argentine position in its conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas at the upcoming UN meeting. Alluding to recent remarks made in Spain by President Raul Alfonsin regarding the undemocratic characteristics of the Paraguayan Government, Saldivar said that "some anecdotal situations [situaciones anecdoticas] cannot mar our historic bilateral relations."

Caputo denied that Argentine relations with the government of General Alfredo Stroessner had deteriorated and declined to comment on the Paraguayan domestic situation.

The Argentine and Paraguayan foreign ministers made this commitment to reactivate Yacyreta in compliance with "specific instructions" impaired by Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Alfredo Stroessner. Saldivar emphasized the significance of Yacyreta in Argentine-Paraguayan relations and for promoting Latin American integration through the Plata River basin. Saldivar has not ruled out the possibility of meeting again this year with his Argentine counterpart.

Saldivar Comments

PY021552 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Aug 84 p 12

[By special correspondents]

[Excerpt] Ayolas, 1 Aug -- During the brief time spent at the Yacyreta project, both on the Argentine and Paraguayan side, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo held meetings with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Saldivar and other members of the national delegation like [Interior] Minister Sabino A. Montanaro and representatives of official and private sectors.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Saldivar said: "We have talked and we expect that this will be completed shortly. It has been proven that the project is reality, and that leaves us satisfied because we have complied with the instructions issued by our governments."

In reply to a question concerning the status of relations between the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments, Saldivar stated: "There was no deterioration in relations at any time. The statements that were made were personal. They came from high-ranking officials or officials of the Argentine Government, statements that we interpret as being personal."

Several other issues were briefly dealt with by the two foreign ministers, although not in depth: the Corpus project and the possibilities of greater trade exchange, especially concerning Paraguayan exports to the Argentine market.

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON BEAGLE, FALKLANDS

PY021753 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1011 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has stated that "the government-sponsored plebiscite will be conducted on the basis of a question which will require a 'yes' or 'no' regarding the text of an agreement which will be widely publicized, explained, and debated."

Speaking about the Malvinas issue, Caputo reiterated Argentina's desire to negotiate, adding that "the United Kingdom is the one that is blocking the negotiations."

The foreign minister made these remarks yesterday after returning from the Yacyreta dam construction site. He said that "there is no definite text" for an agreement on the conflict over the Beagle Channel, adding that "what we do have are portions of this text which are practically finished."

Caputo also said that "the date of the plebiscite will be set once the text has been agreed upon," and that "this plebiscite will not be held any earlier than in 30 days, during which the broadest possible information on the subject will be provided."

The minister termed "excellent" the result of his meeting at the Chamber of Deputies last week, explaining that he had "briefed the representatives of the peoples."

Regarding the negotiations over the Malvinas Islands, Caputo indicated that "we are ready to negotiate but this willingness should not be mistaken for weakness or a diplomacy of concessions." He added that "Argentina will obtain recognition for its rights through diplomatic means. We have already tried to accomplish this through a dialogue," which, he said, "evidenced British inflexibility."

Caputo said: "We are going to the United Nations with clear-cut evidence that it is the United Kingdom and not Argentina that wants to block negotiations."

Asked whether he was satisfied with the performance of his ministry, the ministry answered: "To say that I am satisfied would be an exaggeration; I believe that there is a lot that can be improved upon."

Caputo said that he was satisfied with his meeting with his Paraguayan counterpart and his visit to Yacyreta, adding that "we have been quite impressed by the largest project of its type in the world." He concluded by saying that "politically speaking this was a very significant step because it shows that the Argentine Government is committed to finishing this project once and for all."

To Seek UN Resolution

PY022236 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today made a speech at the monthly luncheon hosted by the Argentine Chamber of Advertisers. Caputo was invited to participate as the guest of honor.

Asked by reporter Pedro Leon whether Argentina would again bring up the issue of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands during the upcoming UN General Assembly session, Caputo said:

[Begin recording] [Caputo] In keeping with our current strategy, we will try to seek the approval of a UN resolution on this issue.

[Leon] Is there any possibility of the president of the nation participating in the UN General Assembly session?

[Caputo] We are studying this possibility but we haven't decided anything yet. The possibility exists, but no decision has yet been adopted.

[Leon] This is my last question, sir. We assume that the government is adopting the necessary measures to inform the people at length of the Beagle proposal inorder for them to have a broad view of the matter and to participate responsibility in the popular consultation.

[Caputo] Yes, of course. I do not believe that this matter is being approached seriously and correctly because some people are arguing that we are concealing information. I will repeat as many times as is necessary that I will maintain the secrecy of the talks because it is indispensable for the negotiations, and this happens here and everywhere else in the world.

When secrecy is not a condition for the successful outcome of a negotiation, the branches of government have the duty to disclose all information. After the Bern meeting, the first thing I told the Chamber of Deputies was that there was no need to keep the information secret and that I would brief them on the meeting and answer all their questions. In the case of the Beagle issue, we cannot disclose any information yet because we are still discussing some aspects of the agreement. However, as soon as the negotiations conclude and the public debate starts, you can rest assured that we will inform the people of the contents of the proposal and the history of the Beagle conflict, perhaps better than any government has ever done before. [end recording]

DEPUTIES COMMENT ON TOPICS OF 'SECRET' BRIEFING

PY020326 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0032 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (NA) -- Argentine Defense Minister Raul Borras tonight confirmed to the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the government is determined to sell two missile frigates abroad for a total of $500 million. He also noted that the implementation of new study programs to include humanities in military academies is imminent. Borras made these announcements at a secret 2-and-1/2-hour meeting with members of the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Some deputies have disclosed aspects of the meeting on which Borras has declined to comment. Radical Deputy Hector Dicio said that among the issues discussed was "the immediate implementation of new study programs in military academies that will emphasize the humanities." He added that the teaching staff will be reshuffled.

Peronist Deputy Alberto Melon said that at the secret meeting his party pointed to the need to amend the draft budget to allocate more funds to the area of defense "in order not to cause the paralysis of sensitive technological projects linked to the National Atomic Energy Commission." Melon also said that he asked the minister to obtain more defense funds for the construction of four 1,700-ton submarines, two of which are being assembled in Germany and the other two at the Domeco Garcia shipyards, and for the IA-63 aircraft project.

Melon contended that the country cannot stop manufacturing arms and criticized the Economy Ministry for "having drafted the budget from a technocratic standpoint." He denied, however, that Borras' briefing could lead one to the conclusion that there is a conflict between Borras and Grinspun.

Peronist Deputy Mario Gurioli said that the case of the military industries was not discussed. It was speculated that this issue would be discussed in view of the conflict involving some engineering officers who have asked that they be assigned to other posts.

Radical Deputy Dicio noted that the change of study programs and the reshuffling of the teaching staff in military academies "is part of an overall military reform which will also include the national defense plan." Dicio said that it could be required that those senior officers teaching humanities should take courses in national universities. He added that these new ideas for military training will be implemented this year and that in the future they could also be extended to military high schools and institutes.

SAN MIGUEL POLICE FOIL PLOT AGAINST ALFONSIN

PA030556 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0547 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Aug (EFE) -- The Federal Police of San Miguel de Tucuman discovered a plot this morning that was to involve a presumed attempt on the life of President Raul Alfonsin.

The police are trying to determine the identity and objectives of two individuals, one policeman and one Army officer, who were arrested for trying to obtain forged credentials as "military counterintelligence" agents in order to approach the president during his visit to Tucuman.

2 Suspects Arrested

PY031144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1111 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 3 Aug (TELAM) -- A report by the owner of a printing shop where two individuals tried to obtain false security forces credentials for the visit President Raul Alfonsin will make to Tucuman today is being investigated by Rene Antonio Padilla, the judge of the Second Federal Court of this province.

Padilla said that the investigation was launched on the basis of a report submitted by the printer, whose name and address have not been revealed for security reasons. A person had approached the printer with papers bearing the state watermark and lettering of the office of the commander in chief of the Army and asked that the word "counter-intelligence" be added.

The owner of the printing shop became suspicious and reported the event to the authorities of the 5th Brigade who said that they knew nothing about this affair. In view of this he reported to the Federal Police, who immediately set up an operation to arrest the person who had ordered the printing job when he arrived to pick up the material.

One person then was arrested in the neighborhood of the printing shop. The judge indicated that he is a corporal in the Federal Police and was unable to explain his reason for being in the area. Later, another suspect, presumably a member of the Army, was arrested while waiting in a car; he also was unable to answer police questions.

During the latter arrest the police also seized arms, badges, and printed papers which even bore the seal of the Argentine Army. In their initial statements the suspects explained that they had obtained this material to be able to get past the bodyguards and approach President Alfonsin, who will be visiting this province today.

As a sequel to this strange episode, some houses seem to have been raided. Pending further investigations, Judge Padilla believes that the persons under arrest have committed the crime of forging legal documents.

VIDELA UNDER 'STRICT PREVENTIVE CUSTODY'

PY021725 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1755 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces today ordered the strict preventive custody of Lieutenant General Jorge Videla, retired, former member of the first military junta of the process of national reorganization, because of the investigation of alleged excesses committed during antisubversive operations, according to reliable sources linked to the council.

The sources added that last night Videla was detained in the Campo de Mayo Garrison near this capital and put at the disposal of the Supreme Council. The council will reportedly send a commission of officers to the garrison this afternoon to notify the former Army commander.

Agosti at Disposal of Court

PY022340 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2153 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- Air Force Brigadier General Luis Maria Fages, president of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, has reported that former Commander in Chief of the Air Force Lieutenant General Orlando Agosti (retired) has been placed at the disposal of that military court and that the court has ordered that Agosti remain under arrest at an Air Force unit, the name of which he did not reveal.

Fages also refused to reveal the decision that has been handed down regarding Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla (retired). He indicated that the decision could be announced tomorrow once the former president of the military process is notified about his legal status at Campo de Mayor Garrison, where he is under arrest by order of the Supreme Council.

Regarding Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera (retired), Fages indicated that he will be summoned to testify as soon as he is released from the Navy Hospital. Regarding the members of the other military juntas, he indicated that up to the present time no decision has been made, although he did admit that they could be summoned to testify during August.

PERON 'DEFINITELY' TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS

PY030125 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1405 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA) -- According to a report published in today's newspapers, former President Isabel Peron has definitely decided to leave politics and to reside in Spain. In addition, another report insists that Mrs Peron has not answered the recent telephone calls to Madrid that have been made by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli.

According to a front-page article in today's LA NACION, Isabel Peron's decision to retire from politics will be made effective during the course of another trip to Buenos Aires in which she will organize the sale of the San Vicente Villa -- 50 percent presumably belongs to the sisters of Eva Durate [Peron, Juan Domingo Peron's first wife] -- and of her house on Gaspar Campos Street, in the district of Vicente Lopez, Greater Buenos Aires.

The report adds that if the former president does retire from politics, then the disagreements between the National Council of the Justicialist Party and the party's Superior Command, which she named, will escalate.

The newspaper also states that Lorenzo Miguel, the first vice president of the Justicialist Party, will in the near future ask for another leave of absence so that he can fully carry out his union activities and consolidate himself as secretary general of the Metalworkers Union [UOM]. Some reports indicate that requesting a leave of absence instead of resigning presumably has the purpose of preventing his replacement during the debates of the party's national congress.

The paper reports that Herminio Iglesias aspires to occupy one of the most important posts in the National Council, the same as the head of the Peronist bloc of senators, Vicente Leonidas Saadi, who recently made a trip through seven provinces seeking support for a post within the Peronist leadership.

For its part, the government, through Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, has for the second time in a week tried to contact Mrs Peron by telephone, but both times the official contact was frustrated, according to an article in today's CLARIN.

The report adds that the government's interest in talking with the former president has an obvious relation with two important matters that the Alfonsin administration is currently facing. The two matters that Minister Troccoli presumably wants to talk over with Peron's widow refer to the government-labor-business agreement and the plebiscite that the government has called regarding the Beagle.

The first telephone call from the Interior Ministry was made on Wednesday, 24 July. Mrs Flores Tascon answered the telephone and she promised to give the message to the former president. The report concludes that in view of the lack of an answer, the government made another try, "but received a busy signal on several occasions."

PJ Leaders Deny Report

PY030217 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Justicialist Party [PJ] leader Juan Labake has denied that Maria Estela Martinez de Peron has decided to resign from the PJ presidency and to withdraw from politics in order to become a permanent resident of Spain. This report has also been denied by leader Jose Deheza. Labake said he was surprised by the great ability of some people to tell lies. He added that the report is totally false and that it definitely is aimed at creating confusion.

CLARIN COMMENTS ON BERN TALKS WITH BRITAIN

PY030007 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Aug 84 p 10

[Unattributed commentary: "Unsuccessful Contact"]

[Text] The time that has passed (not much, really, since the "crash" [in English] with the British in Bern which took place just 10 days ago) is enough to start disclosing part of that "secret" meeting. Now we know a bit more about the sudden termination of those first, hopeful talks on the Malvinas since the war in 1982.

The Swiss Confederation and the Federative Republic of Brazil took the first steps to arrange the Bern meeting 2 months before the scheduled date, after British diplomats started sending signals to watchful Swiss and Brazilian diplomats. These signals were, however, meaningless at the beginning since the Foreign Office would not use the word sovereignty. And Buenos Aires' reply was then quite simple: No. Then, during the secret exchange of documents, a new verb was used by Foreign Office diplomats: "To prepare," [in English] which now emerged as a link to the main problem, the sovereign issue.

This verb can be verified in Appleton's Dictionary on page 455: prepare: I. to prepare, make ready, to provide, to dispose, to take precautions, to dress, to make, to arrange; II. to get prepared, to dispose oneself, to make arrangements. In San Martin Palace this verb was interpreted as the sign of flexibility that would give significance to the earlier signals.

There were protocol procedures to be observed at the Bern meeting. The meeting would start with a drink in one of the hotel lounges, which was where the first Argentine-British official approach aimed at discussing the Malvinas (since the war) would take place. Then, at the hotel, which was established beforehand, at the scheduled time, it was already noted that things started awkwardly. The British did not observe their tradition of being punctual, and that was due either to a mistake or perhaps to pressing problems at the Foreign Office rather than to Big Ben. The British finally arrived half an hour late for the protocol drink. David Thomas arrived with two British negotiators. With a diplomatic smile- he greeted Swiss Minister Counselor Brunner, Brazilian Minister Counselor Recupero, and the three Argentines: Delpech, Katzenstein, and Mirres. The atmosphere was relaxed because of one particular fact: Mr Thomas had lived in Argentina. Furthermore, he had been educated at the well-known Saint George's School in Quilmes, Buenos Aires (according to a source who described the scene to CLARIN yesterday).

One of the British negotiators then made the following casual remark to an Argentine counterpart: You know your dead are there. Why not repatriate them? I understand it is is an Argentine tradition to have your dead buried in your country.

He obtained a measured reply: Please, let me interpret my country's tradition and I'll let you interpret yours. Someone (a Briton) said: "Let's solve the problem of cessation of hostilities. We could then improve the situation of the exclusion zone, in exchange for..." According to protocol, the drink was followed by a meal. Nothing worth mentioning happened then, but the British began to grow uneasy about the loaded dice in their briefcases.

There was a u-shaped table in the conference room. Brunner and Recupero sat at the head of the table, while the British and Argentine delegates sat opposite sides, facing each other. Brunner first looked at the table, then to his left and to his right and started to speak. He was also acting according to protocol. He expressed his satisfaction at bringing the two countries to the negotiating table. He spoke for approximately 5 minutes, no more than that. In keeping with a subtle diplomatic mechanism, Argentina was to speak next based on alphabetical order. Then Thomas raised his hand in a friendly gesture and said that before starting the talks, he would also like to express his gratitude. There was no problem with that. Why should there be? They let him speak. Then entered (as interpreted by the Argentines) an unexpected, unnecessary British translator. Perhaps the British did not view him the same way the Argentines did. The man would soon play his part. Thomas opened a folder and started to unleash what was to be the end of that meeting: Great Britain is not willing to discuss the sovereignty...

When he finished speaking there were five wide-eyed persons. Delpech consulted his papers and addressing the translator asked him what "to prepare" [in English] means. Before the man could speak, Thomas interrupted him in Spanish. We are not willing. [dispuestos] Delpech then considered the talks finished. Brunner asked for a 3-hour recess. Afterward, Delpech, Thomas, and Brunner agreed to prepare a communique. They would discuss it at Brunner's house in the green, sunny Swiss countryside.

Although taken aback, the Argentine delegation fought back. The telephone rang at the Argentine Foreign Ministry, a communique was issued at noon on 19 July stating that due to British intransigence on the sovereigny issue, the talks in Bern were being discontinued.

Meanwhile, erasures and crossing-outs continued in the countryside. A phrase would be first worded: "Great Britain referred to its position on sovereignty." And then it would come back from the British table worded as follows: "Great Britain stated its position on sovereignty." Another phrase would start as: "Argentina expressed its position." And it would return to the Argentine table as: "Argentina reiterated its position." Thomas then went to the telephone and dialed the Foreign Office. Howe simply told him that the Argentine Foreign Ministry had already issued its communique declaring the talks finished. Then some comical events took place in the Swiss countryside. Feeling offended, the British delegates began to pace from their table in the garden to the room. But they would no longer speak to the Argentine delegates.

MINISTERS NEGOTIATE SOLUTION TO CHAPARE SITUATION

Cardenas Mallo's Remarks

PY022226 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity government is firmly determined to impose peace and order in the tropical region of Chapare, Cochabamba Department. This statement was made by Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo in the city of Cochabamba. Cardenas Mallo and the ministers of social services and public health and of agriculture, campesino, and livestock affairs as well as other officials are negotiating a solution to the problems that have arisen in that area of our fatherland.

The campesino workers of Chapare, in turn, fear that the entry of the Armed Forces and the police into the area of conflict will take place over the next few hours. Following is a report from the city of Cochabamba:

At a press conference granted to the Bolivian and international press at the prefect's office, Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo today endorsed the position of the government to reestablish order and peace in the tropical region of Chapare, an area that was recently declared a military zone. An important meeting began early this morning and was held at the prefect's office. Among those who attended were the ministers of state who have arrived in Cochabamba, including Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo, Health Minister Javier Torres Goitia, and the campesino affairs minister. The meeting was held in an attempt to seek a solution to the problem posed by the Cochabamba campesinos who have set up blockades on the interdepartmental and interprovincial roads. We must point out that a concensus prevails to reach an accord. At the meeting, the various representatives of the farmers severely criticized the government for the neglect that the farmers have endured.

Cardenas Mallo also stated that the struggle against drug trafficking in the Chapare region is being waged without the cooperation of the United States. We will use our own resources in this struggle against the drug trafficking, he declared.

Here are the comments that Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo made during a press conference.

[Begin Cardenas Mallo recording] Well, the attributions of the Armed Forces established [words indistinct] the president of the Republic, with the power granted him by Articles 16, 17, and 18 of the [words indistinct] of the Armed Forces, has established the areas [word indistinct] in a document that has been signed by all the ministers. We have ordered [words indistinct] to establish order and legality in those places where situations that are not justified have arisen. You are aware that in recent times in the Chapare area not only regarding [passage indistinct] those individuals concerned who are involved in drug trafficking. The opposition stems from those individuals who have voiced the slogans [words indistinct] to prevent the military forces along with the police forces to reestablish order and legality in an area that belongs to all Bolivians. [end recording]

In addition, Cardenas Mallo stated that the U.S. Government is not cooperating in the Chapare operation. The ministers of state also announced that international officials will be coming, like Dr (Motel) and another gentleman from the Italian Government, to establish the rationalization and the industrialization of coca leaves. Important meetings will be held with these gentlemen once they arrive in our country. This has been reported from Cochabamba for Radio Panamericana.

Agreement Reached

PY030402 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Based on an agreement reached between the government authorities and representatives of the peasant sector, the Armed Forces and Cochabamba peasant leaders will enter the conflictive Chapare region to repress drug trafficking. The farmers have promised to lift their coercive measures if the government attends to their specific problems. Here is a report from Cochabamba by Panamericana correspondent Juan Gutierrez.

[Gutierrez] At the end of an 8-hour meeting between government authorities and peasant leaders, it was learned that the Bolivian Armed Forces and peasant leaders will enter the Chapare region.

Article 1 of the agreement says that the national government pledges to immediately turn over 50 (?tractors) and their corresponding parts to the Peasant Agricultural Corporation [Coraca] of Cochabamba and to annul or substitute the decrees on this matter. Article 2 says that the parties agree to respect the president of the Republic's constitutional prerogative to reorganize his cabinet on the occasion of the August holidays.

Article 3 says that the government will guarantee that the wheat produced in Cochabamba and delivered to the mills will be purchased for 37,000 pesos [as heard], which is equivalent to 56 percent of the production cost estimated by the Cochabamba Department interinstitutional commission along with representatives of the Campesino Affairs Ministry, [words indistinct], and other related organizations. In order to make up for the difference between the average production cost estimated by the commission at 65,953 pesos and the price of 37,000 pesos, the government will grant compensations based on the resolution adopted by a national interinstitutional commission which will be formed by Coraca members and representatives of the Industry and Commerce and the Health Ministries, the Civil Department, the Bolivian Labor Federation, wheat producers, and other sectors interested in the wheat problem.

Article's 5 says that the National Rural Electrification Institute will be instructed to expedite the implementation of the Chapare electrification project and to expand the third phase of the Cochabamba electrification project within a period of 30 days as of the date of the signing of the agreement. In Article 6, the government promises to effectively cooperate with the Peasant Federation of Cochabamba in the release of peasants unjustly arrested and to intercede with the courts.

Article 7 says: To expedite the granting of fertilizers to Coraca and to authorize the importation of some brands of fertilizers and of farm tools free of taxation. The government will adopt this policy to support the Bolivian peasant sector.

The main part of Article 8 says that the government, in keeping with its agricultural development policy, will get the Bolivian Agricultural Bank to radically change its credit policy and to grant financing to small- and medium-sized farmers.

Article 9: The government will pay indemnization to the relatives of Roberto Vidal and Pedro Vargas, who died during the road blockades in (Arani) and (Piza), respectively. Similarly, the Cochabamba solidarity and social development board pledges to grant social assistance to the sons of the deceased colleagues.

Article 10 says: It is maintained that the fight against drug trafficking is designed to protect the economic interests and the health of the Bolivian people and not to affect their (?cultural traditions), traditional coca growing, nor nonhazardous coca consumption such as chewing coca.

Article 11 says that as of the date of the agreement the Single Peasant Federation of Cochabamba promises to lift all measures against the government, including the road blockades.

The joint actions to be carried out by Armed Forces personnel and peasant leaders must clearly distinguish drug traffickers, who must be punished, from peasants who were compelled to make a living by processing coca for their employers or by engaging in any other similar activity since this is totally justified by the lack of jobs. These peasants must not and cannot be repressed, but rather motivated to undertake other forms of productive activity. Moreover, the physical integrity of the Chapare workers must be guaranteed.

The commander of the military zone will coordinate actions with the peasant leaders to fight drug trafficking for the benefit of the country and the health of the Bolivian people.

SOCIALIST PARTY I SAID TO JOIN UDP GOVERNMENT

PY020330 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Socialist Party I [PS-I] has joined the Democratic Popular Unity [UDP] government. The UDP's national Executive Committee has released the following communique to the Bolivian people:

Over the past few days the national Executive Committees of the UDP and the PS-I held talks to attain a political understanding. The following agreements were arrived at during the talks:

-- The political understanding between the UDP and the PS-I will be based on the government Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] agreement.

--The UDP and the PS-I pledge to (?seek) compliance with the government-COB agreement:

-- The UDP and the PS-I will create mixed working commissions to study and to implement the understanding arrived at.

The communique was forwarded by the representatives of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Bolivian Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and the PS-I.

Agreement Denied

PY022216 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In response to a document entitled "To the Public" and signed by Democratic Popular Unity [UDP] leaders and by four members of the Socialist Party I [PS-I], the PS-I has released a communique explaining that no agreement has been reached with the UDP and that the four PS-I leaders who signed the alleged agreement cannot claim to speak for the party founded by the late Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz. PS-I national Executive Board member Jose Maria Palacios read the communique, which categorically denies the communique that the UDP released to the mass media yesterday.

[Begin Palacios recording] First: The PS-I national Executive Board is made up of 11 members, 5 of whom are labor leaders. Therefore, a group of only four members cannot claim to represent the entire party, much less if no labor leaders are included.

Second: The PS-I has never actually held talks with the UDP. The political strategy of the PS-I foresees neither political agreements of whatever sort nor joint work with the ruling coalition. Neither were such agreements considered within the PS-I policy approved at the party's fourth regular congress.

Third: In 1979, Comrade Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz defined the UDP as a front whose program has no differences with that of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement. Also, on several occasions he referred to the UDP as a [word indistinct] front that (?seeks accord and reform). That is why Comrade Marcelo's PS-I preferred to sponsor its own candidates at the elections without any alliances whatsoever with the now ruling parties, alliances that would have been abominable. [end recording]

This communique, whose most outstanding points were read by Jose Maria Palacios, has flatly denied the alleged agreement that, according to another document, had been reached by PS-I leaders and the UDP. Therefore, there is no such agreement.

[Begin Palacios recording] All the charges that Marcelo leveled against the UDP after October 1982 have been irrefutably confirmed. The basic policies that the government of Dr Hernan Siles has adopted are aimed at defending the interests of the ruling class and all preserving the system of domination and its economic, capitalist, backward, and dependent structure. For this reason and for many others, the PS-I cannot and must not reach any agreement with the UDP.

Fifth: However, it is also necessary to clearly establish our position toward the agreements reached by the government and other sectors. The PS-I will resolutely support such agreements and will struggle to have their terms complied with. However, to wage this struggle, the PS-I will side with the Bolivian Labor Federation and not with the government. The PS-I will support the people's mobilization and will struggle by the COB's side. Based on all these facts, the PS-I national Executive Board warns party members and workers that they should not let this type of document confuse them, because this particular document was signed by a minority sector of the Executive Board, a sector that probably no longer supports socialist ideals. [end recording]

In view of this situation, the PS-I national executive secretary has summoned the party's Central Committee to hold a meeting in La Paz on 11 August.

STAFF SCHOOL STUDENTS REJECT SEJAS' ORDERS

PY021553 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The students of the Command and General Staff School of Cochabamba (ECEM) have decided to reject the orders given by the Army commander, General Simon Sejas, because the orders show "a vindictive attitude." The students want an investigation to establish if any ECEM officers are "responsible" for violating current military regulations because the retirements and separations ordered by General Sejas "do not comply with current regulations." The students say that after they met with the commander of the Armed Forces, "the problems that emerged last June were overcome. Therefore, the institute is normally carrying out its activities." General Sejas has ordered the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Luis Dorado Gonzalez and Major Ruben Suarez and the separation from the school of Majors Albin Anaya Kipes, Carlos Alba M., Luis Monteros S., Antonio Rodriguez, Carlos Hurtado, and Juan Chirveches, who are "without assignment." It has been reported that the ECEM students conveyed their opinion to all the garrisons throughout the country "so that General Sejas' vindictive attitude can be judged."

SIGLO XX MINERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY020235 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Siglo XX miners today began a general indefinite strike. They are demanding that the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] pay the reimbursements owed them. Our correspondent has filed this report from Llallagua.

The Siglo XX miners today began a general indefinite strike protesting the delay in the receipt of their reimbursements. Thus far, they have not received the reimbursements for this past April and May. They will continue the strike until their demands are met. (Cristobal Aranibar Alvarez), the main labor leader of the Siglo XX district, said that the decision was made on 30 July, when they agreed to set a deadline until 1 August for the government and COMIBOL to meet their demands. The Siglo XX mine workers have also voiced their disagreement with the government's decision to declare the Chapare region a military zone. The miners have said that under the pretext of struggling against drug trafficking, efforts are being made to eradicate the production of coca. This action, they claim, has caused serious problems for the peasants. We are against any military intervention in the Chapare region by the so-called Leopards, who yesterday abducted the president of the Republic and who today are the enemies of paramilitary groups and drug traffickers, the miners said.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER REQUESTS LEAVE OF ABSENCE

PY011853 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Rene Rosales, a political adviser to the presidency, today announced that he has asked for a leave of absence from his post and from his party because one of his sisters is allegedly involved in an illegal activity which has not yet been proven. According to press reports, Corina Rosales has been accused of carrying an undetermined amount of cocaine and is undergoing an interrogation, which is normal under these circumstances. Rene Rosales, who is a member of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, met with the press this morning to explain that his intention is not to allow a situation of this kind to jeopardize his political career or to affect the moral structure of his party, which is a member of the Democratic and Popular Unity.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY RACE

Suruagy Runs With Andreazza

PY030016 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Andreazza today announced that Alagoas Governor Divaldo Suruagy will be his running mate at the election to be held at the Social Democratic Party [PDS] convention on 11 August, when the party will choose its candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the Republic.

Suruagy was elected Alagoas governor for the second time when he was 47. Between his two terms as governor, he served as federal deputy.

Back from a trip abroad, Suruagy arrived in Maceio on 1 August and received a message asking him to travel to Brasilia, where it was announced this afternoon that he will be Andreazza's running mate.

Neves Chooses Sarney

PY021444 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The most important news in the political arena has taken place in Brasilia with the appointment of Jose Sarney as the representative of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] Liberal Front to be Tancredo Neves' running mate. This decision was made in Brasilia and [word indistinct] quickly with strong repercussions in political circles throughout Brazil. Reporter Carlos Rodrigues will talk directly from Brasilia on this appointment.

[Begin Rodrigues recording] Senator Jose Sarney is Tancredo Neves' running mate. This appointment was formalized yesterday in Brasilia during a meeting at Jaburu Palace. That lasted almost 5 urs. The Palace is the official residence of Vice President Aureliano Chaves who presided over the discussions.

Senator Jose Sarney said that his appointment will [words indistinct] at the Electoral College. [end recording]

[Begin recordi g, in progress] [Sarney] ...a delegation of my companions of the PDS Liberal Front seeking to support the victory of Governor Tancredo Neves.

[Reporter] Do you feel that [words indistinct] this victory?

[Sarney] We are supporting it. We are supporting [word indistinct] we overcome this institutional crisis through a government of conciliation, of pacification, a government which may create a broad popular base to assist in the solutions for the next government [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Neves on Electoral College

PY301750 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] In the city of Abaete in Minas Gerais State, Tancredo Neves has said that he is regarding his presidential candidacy as an option that is open to all democratic trends in Minas Gerais State that wish to support him and that he will run at the Electroal College because the possibility of destroying the latter once and for all justifies it.

GOVERNMENT RESPECTS COLOMBIAN REPATRIATION DECISION

PY021457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 Aug (EFE) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that the Chilean Government fully respects the Colombian decision to repatriate to Chile on 4 August the three opponents of the regime expelled by the regime of General August Pinochet.

Marcelo Padilla, the spokesman of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, made this statement after it was learned that Colombian Foreign Ministry Augusto Ramirez Ocampo gave instructions to the state-owned airline "Avianca" that it fly opponents back to Chile.

The opponents are acting Secretary General of the People's Democratic Movement Osiel Nunez, the incumbent Jose Sanfuentes has been banished to a remote area in Chile, former Communist Party Senator Luis Godoy; and the former Information and Radio Transmissions head under the Salvador Allende government, Rene Largo Farias.

Padilla said that it will be up to the Interior Ministry to determine on 4 August the status of the three expatriates after their return.

Further Report

PY030222 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Official sources at the Colombian Embassy in Santiago have stated that the Colombian Government has not instructed the airline company Avianca to fly back to Chile the three pro-Moscow Communist leaders who were recently expelled from Chile. They are Rene Largo Farias, Osiel Nunez, and Luis Godoy, who are still in Bogota.

The sources stated that the reports datelined Bogota are unofficial and that they are based on statements made by the three Marxist leaders.

Regarding the announcement that the three expelled leaders will return to Chile on Saturday, the sources said that the Colombian Government has not officially confirmed this, adding that if it had the Colombian Embassy would have been informed immediately.

The sources said that any Chilean can travel to Colombia provided he has a visa and a return ticket or a ticket showing that Colombia is not his final destination. They added that hence the Colombian immigration office only checked the background of the three expelled leaders and that this is the usual practice.

Avianca, which is supposed to transport the three Marxists, has not reported anything on this matter.

NAVY TO PARTICIPATE IN 'UNITAS' EXERCISES

PY021926 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The 1984 "Unitas" military exercises will be carried out along the Chilean coast from 10 Auguest to 7 September. Five naval ships of the northern region will participate in the exercises. This is the 25th joint exercises between the Chilean and U.S. Navies.

The exercises will start in Antofagasta and conclude in Punta Arenas. From this point the U.S. ships will go to the Atlantic. It has been reported that the U.S. ships will dock in the Chilean ports of Antofagasta, Puerto Aldea, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas.

EX-ECONOMY MINISTER LUDERS FREED FROM PRISON

PY021459 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 1 Aug (AFP) -- The former finance and economy minister under the military regime, Rolf Luders, today was set free after he spent more than 6 months in prison charged with fraud, Luders' attorneys have reported.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON FATE OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PA021614 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa has announced that the military personnel involved in drug trafficking and other crimes have been tried and that those found guilty have been severly penalized. The high-ranking officer said that the decrees on this have been sent to President Belisario Betancur and he added that the necessary measures have been adopted to eradicate this scourge of corruption. He also noted that human beings work in this institution.

Regarding the charges against Colonel (Gustavo Gonzalez Torso), chief of the Cali metropolitan policy who has been accused of aiding drug traffickers, the defense minister said that investigations are being carried out and that when a detailed report is ready it will be made known to the country.

Minister Matamoros said that despite the risks the Armed Forces will continue to fight crime, particularly drug trafficking, because this is what the country wants.

REPORTAGE ON RENEWED GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

EPL Raid in Caldas

PA010242 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Pereira -- The latest guerrilla activities have caused great distress within the government. This afternoon a People's Liberation Army, EPL, commando raided (La Bamba) village, Santuario municipality in the Caldas Department.

According to a report released by (La Bamba) Police Inspector Jose Rodrigo Cuartas Lopez, a group of about 30 men in military uniforms carrying long-range firearms forced their way into a school, running both students and teachers out, and then proceeded to paint signs related to their organization. Later they destroyed the school's files and cut telephone cables. As a result, the village was isolated for several hours.

In addition, Santuario Mayor Gloria Alfaro Londono has indicated that the EPL members destroyed the windows of the (La Bamba) police barracks and then fled.

This is the second such raid by the EPL in less than 2 months. Some time ago EPL members occupied El Cocuy police barracks during an armed clash with the police. As a result three guerrillas lost their lives and two policemen were wounded.

(La Bamba) village is 15 minutes away from Santuario. San Mateo battalion troops and police forces headed by Risaralda commander Colonel Carlos Julio Plata Becerra have begun searching the area for the EPL members who carried out the raid this afternoon at 1500.

Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Cauca

PA020425 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- The status of public order in the country has been shaken by the murder of six councilmen in less than 20 days. This is taking place while President Belisario Betancur's government is arranging a second cease-fire agreement with the 19 April Movement [M-19] and the National Liberation Army.

According to a police report, unidentified men riddled Councilman Alfredo Gomez with bullets in Zipaquira. Later, Bernardo Arroyado Cortes was killed in (Amalquen), Antioquia Department. Almost simultaneously, a group of individuals bearing firearms and wearing military uniforms killed Councilman Nemesio Montoya Castaneda in Murindo, in northeast Medellin.

Councilman Jesus Augusto Sandino Salgado was killed by three individuals in a Nissan Patrol vehicle bearing license plate No AM-6253 in Supata, Cundinamarca Department yesterday.

Unidentified individuals also killed Fermin Capote Calsas and Ivan Dario Morales Cano, a lawyer and a councilman, in Cauca and Antioquia Departments in the last 12 hours.

The authorities have sought clues to the whereabouts of the killers, but so far have been unsuccessful, despite the fact that the government's covert organizations have spared no effort.

Third Attack in Antioquia

PA021538 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Medellin -- A new massacre of peasants -- the third this week -- has occurred in Antioquia. This time it was in the Middle Magdalena region. Police reported that in El Silencio, in the jurisdiction of (Doraval) in Puerto Triunfo Municipality, three bullet-riddled bodies were found. The local authorities identified the bodies as Gerardo de Jesus Estrada, 32; Nestor de Jesus Monsalves Salazar, 34; and Luis Danilo Avizor, 24.

The Puerto Triunfo authorities have begun investigations to establish the motives for the crime and the identity of those responsible. This is the third massacre in Antioquia this week.

FARC in Santander

PA030303 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Tect] Two soldiers were killed and many were wounded in an ambush that was carried out a few hours ago by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, an Army spokesman has confirmed to Cadena Radial Super. According to reports, the guerrillas attacked the military patrol with machinegun fire near Los Queroles, in an area between Barrancabermeja and San Vicente de Chucuri.

Soldiers Manuel Ramon Acosta Rincon and Luis Evelio Ariza Gonzalez were killed and Mauricio Quiroga Bernal and others, whose names could not be obtained at the moment, were wounded. The report does not indicate whether the guerrillas suffered any casualties.

The bodies of the two soldiers were taken to the military base in Barrancabermeja, from where they will be sent to their respective hometowns. The wounded were taken to the La Magdalena Clinic for medical attention.

Troops from the 5th Brigade have been dispatched to the area to see if they can catch up with the FARC guerrillas, who fled into the jungle.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION -- Mines and Energy Minister Alvaro Leiva Duran said that in 1983 the country's oil production rose to 55.5 million barrels, with an average of 152,138 barrels per day. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Jul 84 p 2 C PA]

VALENCIA REAFFIRMS 'SOVEREIGNTY' OF FOREIGN POLICY

PA030526 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In conducting international affairs, the Foreign Ministry has managed to carefully preserve the country's sovereignty, Foreign Minister Luis Valencia said in a report to the nation.

No other country has intervened or interfered ideologically, politically, or in any other way in the conduct of our domestic and international affairs, Valencia added. The Government of Ecuador would never accept any sort of meddling in its affairs that would affect its sovereignty, the minister said. The policies implemented by Ecuador reflect the country's interests to the exclusion of everything else, in the defense of its rights and the pursuit of its objectives, Valencia said. He concluded by reaffirming that Ecuador is not controlled by foreign interests or decisions.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY -- The leaders of the executive committees of the National Ecuadoran Party [Partido Nacional Ecuatoriano] and the Republican Movement [Movimiento Republicano] have announced the formation of the National Republican Party [Partido Nacional Republicano]. It is hoped this new group will be completely organized within 1 year. The announcement was made during a meeting attended by (Victor Hugo Rodriguez), leader of the Executive Committee of the National Ecuadoran Party, and (Guillermo Rotamayor), leader of the Republican Movement. [Excerpt] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Jul 84 PA]

ECONOMIC INDICATORS -- Figures released by the Central Bank of Ecuador and the National Institute of Statistics and Census [Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censo] indicate that Ecuador's inflation rate is currently 25 percent, compared to 49.7 percent in January and 25.2 percent in June of 1984. The consumer price index for lower- and middle-income families in urban areas rose 25.2 percent in July, compared to 30.3 percent in July 1983. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Aug 84 PA]

INTERIOR MINISTER DECRIES 'IRREGULAR OPPOSITION'

PY030212 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Aug 84 p 9

[Text] "We have a clear-cut objective: to defend a democracy without communism or communists. On this we indeed are and will continue to be intransigent. We view democracy as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We conceive democracy as a means to achieve the well-being of the people." Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro made these remarks this morning at the sixth national congress of the Colorado Youth in Villarrica.

Montanaro discussed the subject "Irregular Groups and Subversive Action." He referred first to the activities of the legally recognized political parties, such as the National Republican Association (Colorado Party), the Radical Liberal Party, the Liberal Party, and the revolutionary Febrerist Party.

Then he referred to what he called irregular groups. "We will now refer to the irregular opposition, that is, political groups that are acting outside the law, that are violating constitutional and legal provisions governing political activities.

"Among these irregular groups are the Christian Democratic Party; the so-called Authentic Radical Liberal Party; a group organized abroad by individuals who were expelled from the Colorado Party the 'National Republican Association in Exile and for Resistance'; a group led by the Levy brothers which is made up of themselves and some relatives and which calls itself the Teete Liberal Party (Chovy Aty); another pair of former Radical Liberal congressmen who are now advocating an alleged Movement for Unity of the Liberal Party; the alleged 'National Accord,' which is a mixture of irregular groups; and naturally, international communism, which is always alert and is permanently infiltrating other parties."

Montanaro added: "A group of traitors expelled from our party have organized abroad what is known as the Popular Colorado Movement (Mopoco). Later, these few individuals split again and another branch became known as the 'Executive Board of the Colorado Party in Exile and for Resistance.' These are adventurers, traitors and who were influenced by the Castroite virus that was widespread in the 1960's; these are men who went into exile of their own volation to wait there for a coup they thought was imminent. Yet this coup has never materialized and it never will. And they are the ones who came back filled with frustrations and bitterness and acting as though they were 'natives of Buenos Aires.' This time they engaged in a new form of treason: They joined the long-term foes of the Colorado Party under a 'popular front,' which is also known as the 'National Accord.'"

Montanaro also said: "The national government respects freedom of the press, but this does not mean that it will tolerate license. In this regard, President Stroessner has said: 'We emphasize the invaluable merits of media organizations when their reports are accurate and when they seek to promote our culture, to contribute to bringing unity to our people, and to emphasizing their positive qualities. But we cannot understand them when, distorting their mission, they engage in intrigue, slander, and divisive, malicious campaigns.'"

Regarding university students, Montanaro said: "The government is not unaware that there are certain university groups, which can be perfectly identified, that are acting in coordination with irregular opposition sectors. These are, however, minority groups whose actions and remarks, which are widely covered by the media, reflect their clear leanings toward the extreme left and toward subversion."

Montanaro stated that the government will continue to preserve peace. Salvador Ruben Pares also spoke this morning. Hernando Bertoni and Adan Godoy Jimenez will be the speakers during the afternoon session.

BRIEFS

HONDURAN AMBASSADOR -- Infantry Colonel Carlos Villanueva Doblado, retired, presented his credentials as the new Honduran ambassador to Paraguay to President Alfredo Stroessner during a ceremony held at Independence Hall in the Government Palace on 23 July. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 Jul 84 p 9 PY]

FUEL PRICES INCREASE -- New fuel prices went into effect on 19 July. Diesel now costs 110 guaranies a liter, gasahol is 180 guaranies a liter, premium gas is 200 guaranies a liter, air gas is 200 guaranies a liter, and the jet fuel is 100 guaranies a liter. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Jul 84 p 11 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER RESUMES ACTIVITIES -- Yesterday, after over a month's absence, Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos resumed his activities by attending a meeting with officials of his ministry. It was stated that the minister, who underwent knee surgery in the United States, is in good health. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Jul 84 p 11 PY]

MENINGITIS REPORT -- Physician Fidel Moreno Gonzalez, head of the Health Ministry's Epidemiology and Zoonosis Department, has denied the rumors of a meningitis outbreak in our country. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Jul 84 p 10 PY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE -- According to a Central Bank report, the cost of living during the past 12 months has increased by 19 percent due to the extraordinary increase of 28 percent in foodstuffs. The cost of living during the past 6 months increased by 11 percent. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Jul 84 p 11 PY]

DELEGATION TO ECUADORAN INAUGURATION NAMED

PY021956 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0544 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Peruvian Government has appointed the following as members of the delegation that will attend the presidential inauguration in Ecuador: Senator Manuel Ulloa Elias, president of the Senate and head of the delegation; Ambassador Felipe Valdivieso; Senator Ricardo Monteagudo, president of the Andean Parliament; Senator Ernesto Alayza Grundy; Deputy Guillermo Larco Cox; Deputy Agustin Haya de la Torre; and Deputy Ricardo Castro Becerra.

POWER OUTAGE AFFECTS LIMA, OTHER CITIES

PY021446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0127 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 1 Aug (AFP) -- Electricity to the Peruvian capital was cut off tonight for 20 minutes because of a malfunction of the system at the Mantaro central station, in the center area of the country, according to the company that provides electricity to Lima.

The outage also affected Huancayo, 310 km east of Lima, and Ica, 300 km south of Lima. The two cities are connected to the Mantaro Dam located 500 km southeast of Lima.

The police, alerted to possible terrorist attacks, immediately deployed their forces throughout the city. The electric company said that 80 percent of the electricity was restored by 1915 local time (0015 GMT) in Lima but said that the cause of the malfunction has not yet been determined.

BRIEFS

FISHMEAL EXPORTS -- Lima, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Fisheries Minister Ismael Benavides today announced here that the State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency [Pescaperu] is experiencing a recovery after having exported 100 tons of fishmeal in the first half of 1984. He added that it also expects to sell another 100,000 tons by December. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 20 Jul 84 PY]

TALKS WITH USSR -- Lima, 20 Jul (AFP) -- Dow Seiber, Pescaperu's official, has stated that negotiations with the USSR are continuing in order to pay that country with 100,000 tons of fishmeal, at $300 per ton, part of the $280-million foreign debt that was refinanced last year, with Peru committing itself to paying the debt in manufactured goods. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 20 Jul 84 PY]

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT

FL021206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2359 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- PRC Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that the PRC supports the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace and believes that the peoples of the area should solve their own problems.

On his arrival in Mexico City, the PRC foreign minister said that his people and government support the Contadora Group's political and diplomatic efforts to achieve peace in the Central American area.

When he was interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, Wu Xueqian said that the PRC sincerely hopes that the Central American situation will be resolved by negotiation, thus avoiding an international war.

He said that with his visit to Mexico he seeks to strengthen friendly ties and increase bilateral relations through the conversations he will hold with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

Tomorrow the PRC foreign minister will hold his first round of conversations with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, with whom he will discuss important bilaterial and multilateral matters, he said.

This Friday Wu Xueqian will breakfast with Mexican Senate leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar and meet in the afternoon with President De la Madrid at the official Los Pinos residence.

He said that he will travel to Caracas, Venezuela, this Saturday and will later travel to several other Latin American countries.

The PRC foreign minister was met at Mexico City International Airport by his Mexican counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda, and PRC Ambassador to Mexico Li Chao.

PEMEX DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON PETROLEUM POLICY

FL021442 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0001 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Director of PEMEX said today that his country's policy is one of cooperating with both the independent and OPEC-member petroleum producing countries in order to stabilize the international petroleum market.

Mario Beteta, on returning from New York after attending a Council of Americas organized meeting on petroleum, said that U.S.-based petroleum consortiums recognize Mexico's policies on petroleum.

COSTA RICA SUSPENDS PURCHASE OF PEMEX OIL

FL021914 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- A spokesman for Mexico's state petroleum enterprise PEMEX today reported that PEMEX has suspended the supplying of crude oil to Costa Rica.

Costa Rican Government sources said yesterday the buying of crude petroleum from Mexico had been suspended because of the country's inability to pay for petroleum due to a lack of currency for even importing medicines.

Asked about this, a PEMEX spokesman confirmed that Costa Rica had asked that the supplying of petroleum be stopped because of a lack of currency.

Costa Rica is a signatory and beneficiary of the San Jose Accord, by which Mexico and Venezuela supply crude oil to Central America and the Caribbean. Mexico and Venezuela each supply 80,000 barrels of oil a day.

Because of the San Jose Accord, which expires today and should be ratified by the Governments of Mexico and Venezuela, the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Barbados have a guaranteed supply of crude oil.

The new terms of the San Jose Accord will be reported simultaneously by the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Yesterday Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor received the credentials of four new ambassadors: Tomas More Timotheus Maria Kasteel, of the Netherlands; W. Sumadi, of Indonesia; Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan of Kuwait; and Guido Grooscors, of Venezuela. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 28 Jul 84 p 2 A PA]

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH UK -- The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has announced that Mexico and the UK have signed a $10 million credit agreement by which Mexico will purchase British products and equipment and sell Mexican products to the UK. The transactions will be made through the National Foreign Trade Bank (Bancomext) and the N.M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd Bank, headquartered in London. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Jul 84 p 5, section 3 PA]

FRENCH POSTAL AGREEMENT -- Postal Director General Rodolfo Olavarria Moreno has announced that Mexico and France have signed a technical cooperation agreement for the installation of an experimental center for the automatic classification of mail in Mexico City. The modern equipment will reduce mail delivery time by 70 to 80 percent. The center will be installed during the second half of 1984 and will operate for 2 years at no cost to the country. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Jul 84 p 4 A PA]

ECONOMIC RECOVERY -- Torreon, Coahuila State, 13 Jul -- The Mexican Government has collected more than 2 trillion pesos in revenues during the first 5 months of 1984, said Guillermo Prieto Fortun, under secretary of revenue at the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat. This is a 90-percent increase over the same period last year, he added. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 14 Jul 84 p 8 PA]

ADO ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION'

PA030026 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] "Government corruption has reached alarming levels, and involves the highest civilian and military authorities." This statement was contained in a communique addressed to the nation by the Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADO], which indicated that "this includes complicity with the entire spectrum of international drug trafficking, as has been demonstrated recently." Representatives of the parties that comprise the ADO held a meeting to assess the country's political situation and noted "that the fraud committed in the 6 May and 10 June elections has produced protest statements from the ADO, the Catholic Church, the Bar Association, the Medical Association, teachers organizations, and various other groups." The ADO also pointed out that the alarming level of government corruption "has resulted in the destruction of the physical and moral well-being of our own and other peoples, and has discredited our country."

Referring to the country's economic and fiscal crisis, the ADO said that the situation grows worse every day because of the "irresponsible and inconsiderate policies pursued by the regime," the abuses of state resources during the elections, "and the compromises made by the regime in order to increase taxes, decrease subsidies, and reduce the number of public positions, with the resulting increase in the cost of living and unemployment."

The ADO adds that as a result of the fraud, corruption, and crises, "the country remains divided, there is less confidence than ever in our future, and greater insecurity exists, particularly among young people and the poorest families, all of which make it difficult to make the necessary corrections and to move toward national reconciliation." Consequently, the ADO has decided "to maintain its unity and to jointly initiate civic-political action to secure the rescue of our nation, based upon the values of democracy, integrity, development, and social justice, especially for the youth and the very poor," as well as "to continue its struggle against the fraud, corruption, and crises -- in opposition to those who are responsible for these crimes and who attempt to derive benefits from them -- in order to return to the essential achievement of democracy in the country." Finally, the ADO decided "to urge all religious, trade, labor, and civic organizations to issue statements against the fraud, corruption, and the crises and in favor of genuine democracy, which must be achieved through concerted action to sway both national and international public opinion."

COMMERCE GROUP OPPOSES SCHOOL OF AMERICAS CLOSING

PA011802 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 1 Aug 84 p 1

[From the "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] Members of the Colon Chamber of Commerce (C of C) are showing deep concern over the proposed closing of the School of the Americas in September, and are moving quickly to have the government reconsider this measure. In a letter to Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, over the signature of President Julio Luque Garay, the institution this week supplied figures made available by Col Nicholas Andreacchi, head of the military school in Fort Gulick, that pointed to the heavy economic impact generated while the school is in operation, and urged the minister to prevent the suspension of such an activity. A source close to the C of C, who asked not to be identified, said that the School of the Americas puts into circulation more than $3 million annually. "The loss of such revenue would certainly have a negative effect on Colon's economy, already hard pressed by rising unemployment," the source said.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA021638 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1415 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] How are we going to solve our mutual problems if we break relations with Nicaragua? This question was posed by Foreign Minister Carlos Gutierrez when he was asked to comment on the proposal presented to President Monge by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce has asked President Monge to break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. In this repect, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] I have the impression that they have proposed that we break relations with Nicaragua as punishment for actions carried out by that country. As foreign minister, my first reaction was to ask how would we solve our problems with Nicaragua if we had no relations with that country? In other words, even though the Nicaraguan Government has carried out actions against our country, our problems with Nicaragua have not ended and will not end. President Monge himself has always said that we have three seasons in Costa Rica: the dry season, the rainy season, and the season of problems with Nicaragua. Therefore, my first reaction to the proposal by the merchants was to ask: What about all of the problems we have with Nicaragua: Nicaragua's debt with Costa Rica, the border incidents, the mechanisms we have created, and even our participation in the Contadora Group activities? How would we handle these problems if we had no relations with Nicaragua? Relations with a given country can result from a good friendship and a desire for cooperation. On the other hand, it is necessarily a mechanism to solve problems, precisely a mechanism to solve problems. Personally, I feel that we must maintain diplomatic and consular relations with Nicaragua. [end recording]

However, Gutierrez added, the president of the Republic will be the one to answer the Chamber of Commerce proposal.

GUTIERREZ SAYS NICARAGUA VIOLATES CONTADORA GOALS

PA022021 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Jul 84 p 4a

Excerpts] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that the Sandinist government violates the Contadora Group's objectives by rejecting the possibility of a national dialogue in Nicaragua as the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) has requested.

The foreign minister made this comment during a press conference in which he analyzed the latest events in Nicaragua as well as the Costa Rican Government's preparations for the meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain and Portugal with those of Central America and the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama).

The Costa Rican foreign minister referred to the election process in Nicaragua as a result of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council's decision on Wednesday to reject the CDN's request for an extenstion of the period to register candidates for the 4 November elections. He also mentioned Sandinist junta coordinator Daniel Ortega's rejection of the opposition's request for a national dialogue.

Minister Gutierrez said that an electoral process falls under the jurisdiction of each state but that in the specific case of Central America, all of the countries accepted the action of the Contadora Group through the approval of the Document of Objectives.

He added that among other things that document established internal dialogue, national reconciliation, and free and pluralist elections as objectives.

According to the foreign minister, "the prudent thing is that the Contadora Document clearly establishes those obligations and the need for their verification and control. If a state does not fulfill them, it leaves the Contadora process. That is Costa Rica's view," he stressed.

LIBERTAD EDITORIAL SCORES MONGE'S INDECISION

PA021945 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 27 Jul-2 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Now is the Time for Unity"]

[Text] The country's political and economic situation is quickly deteriorating. There is no need to resort to unjustified alarmism or cheap demogoguery; it is evident we are witnessing a plot which amalgamates the extreme rightist capitalist forces, CIA leaders in our country, imperialist financial organizations, and other internal and external reaction forces that seek to destroy our democratic institutionalization and establish a fascist-type dictatorship. While the private sector presents an ultimatum to the government -- giving the president a deadline to break relations with Nicaragua and attack the workers, the IMF and U.S. banks are pushing our country towards financial bankruptcy, to economic asphyxiation.

The government has not clearly defined itself. The powerful businessmen's destabilizing challenge is met with an ambiguous attitude and evident weaknesses. The pressures from the IMF and international banks are met with new tax burdens for the people, increases in the prices of staples and basic services, cuts in the state's social expenses, and a backward salary policy. In other words, the government adopts a clearly antipopular economic policy.

The working masses are not responsible for the government's mistakes or the voracity of large national and foreign capitalists. The workers have seen how their salaries have been drastically reduced during these last years. They are victims of the development of a crisis which has markedly deteriorated their living and working conditions. The people's recent protest is based on these circumstances, and it is absurd and false to say it was due to other causes or purposes. The lower classes are suffering from hunger and more than 75 percent of the population lives in poverty, according to official reports. Hunger has provoked the people's and workers' struggle here and in the other capitalist countries of our continent.

It is also evident that imperialism and local reactionaries, who are interested in overcoming the president's reluctance to mix Costa Rica in a large-scale military aggression against Nicaragua, are trying to use the people's dissatisfaction to completely isolate the government and create the political void they need to assume power and replace the government's democratic-bourgeois policy with a dictatorial regime and open repression. It is evident that an effective and real policy of peace and neutrality cannot be compatible with a system of antidemocratic and antipopular economic policies. The effective policy of neutrality is fully supported by the masses, as proven by the large 15 May demonstration; however, these same masses will not be skinned alive for an economic policy that brings only hunger and poverty.

If President Monge is really interested in stopping these extremist destabilization plans and avoiding the economic asphyxiation we are being led to by the IMF, he has to understand that he must seek the people's support. This would include making frank, decided changes in our economic and social policies.

However, it is evident that the government and the president are much more inclined toward seeking the plutocracy's support at the cost of the working and popular masses. This behavior will tend to step up the plans to destabilize our democratic institutionalization and irrevocably push the country toward the imperialist plans for a confrontation with Nicaragua. Therefore, it is necessary for the people's movement to firmly develop its just demands, enlarge its political views, and take into consideration all of the information derived from the national and the Central American situation in order to act with responsibility and daring towards a goal that combines the struggle for our food and work with the democratic struggle to defend peace, liberty, and the democratic institutions.

Now is the time for the broadest unity of all Costa Ricans, without distinction of ideological creeds, to join efforts to defend the people's living conditions and prevent the private sector's and Yankee embassy's plans for a coup. The people must compel the president to govern for the people's and country's benefit so that the crisis does not create a regime of repression and terror against the people, but a really democratic and patriotic alternative.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION AT SOYAPANGO BANK

PA030019 Rome IPS in Spanish 2343 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Aug (PS) -- This afternoon, representatives of the Salvadoran Catholic Church and the International Red Cross began negotiations with guerrillas who are holding more than 100 hostages inside a San Salvador bank.

San Salvador Bishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas and IRC representative Martir Furer arrived at the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in Soyapango, on the city's northern outskirts, to learn what the guerrillas' demands were. The rebels, who claim to be members of the FMLN, demanded safe-conducts to Mexico and requested asylum there.

The guerrillas tried to hold up the bank at noon today, but when security forces surprised them in the act they responded by taking more than 100 people who were inside the building as hostages.

The Red Cross member and the bishop did not reveal the substance of their talk with the men. It also seems that it has been impossible to locate Mexican Embassy officials. The Mexican diplomats are apparently out of town, since a weekend holiday has closed down all government offices.

The bank was taken over today at 1800 GMT, when four guerrillas entered the bank, presumably to commit a robbery, but were surprised by bank guards. Spokesmen for the Treasury Police who arrived at the site in the neighborhood of Soyapango, 6 km from San Salvador, said that they agreed to permit the church and the Red Cross to act as go-betweens, to "find a non violent solution to this problem, in which civilians are involved."

Pregnant Woman Released

PA030137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0114 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- A pregnant woman who was one of the hostages in a Soyapango bank branch was released this afternoon through the mediation of the International Red Cross and the Salvadoran Archbishopric.

After she was released, Dolores Diaz, 25, said that the attack was carried out by 6 guerrillas and that 95 people are being held hostage inside the bank. She added that the guerrillas killed the bank guard when he tried to draw his pistol. The released woman has said that the leftists have requested asylum in Mexico as one of their conditions for releasing the other hostages.

Previously, Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Caceres said that efforts are being made to negotiate with the guerrillas in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem. He added that the authorities have a plan that they can put into play, but they expect that the plan will prove unnecessary.

Security officers wearing bullet-proof vests can be observed around the bank.

Negotiations End

PA030609 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0552 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The guerrilla attack on a bank in the neighborhood of Soyapango reflects an increase in urban violence, but at the same time serves as an example for the Salvadoran rebels of a way to abandon the armed struggle, by asking for political asylum.

This statement was made tonight by Colonel Reinaldo Golcher, director general of the Treasury Police, who was interviewed by journalists. Col Golcher said that the negotiations with the FMLN members through the International Red Cross Committee had concluded, and that the attackers will leave for Spain as refugees.

Bank guard Jose Humberto Hernandez was killed during the attack on the bank when he tried to intervene.

DUARTE SAYS REBELS TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE IN WEST

PA021826 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1559 GMT 2 Aug 84

[By Robert Block]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 2 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte today predicted that the leftist guerrillas will launch a long awaited military offensive in western El Salvador, an area that to date has not been greatly affected by the civil war.

"We have detected various movements of guerrillas around (the western department) of Santa Ana. That is where they plan an offensive and not in the east," Duarte said in an interview granted to REUTERS.

According to military sources, a successful campaign in western El Salvador where almost 40 percent of the country's coffee is produced, would have devastating effects on its precarious economy. Guerrillas and diplomatic sources agree that the western region is important for the rebels since the groups receive weapons from Guatemala through Santa Ana, near the border.

Duarte said that his intelligence service indicates that the guerrillas are leaving their bastions near the capital, mainly Guazapa Volcano 30 km to the north, and are moving to the west to establish themselves north and south of Santa Ana, the country's second most important city.

Meanwhile, military sources said that the troops in the region have little combat experience and that most of the towns are only protected by civilian forces which makes them easy targets for the rebels. Sources in Guazapa have confirmed the reports, indicating that the rebels are leaving the volcano area and going to the western region.

D'AUBUISSON ON RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE, FMLN

PA021440 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 31 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] In a statement to EL MUNDO, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, leader said: "In September I will return to my seat in the Legislative Assembly. I have been away on a leave of absence. I am presently involved in the mayoral campaign which will be a new experience. ARENA is also organizing good municipal councils." D'Aubuisson made these remarks upon his arrival at last week's plenary meeting. He indicated that he had been visiting the country's interior "watching and learning about the needs of each community."

D'Aubuisson said that he has not retired from public life and that he has dedicated himself exclusively to coordinating ARENA internally, while letting the new government become organized and present its political guidelines.

On the work by the Contadora Group, D'Aubuisson stated: "I hope it will accomplish something positive, although the issue of foreign military aid, here as well as in Honduras and Nicaragua, is rather difficult, especially since we and the allies who support us can comply with it, but the Sandinist junta offers no such guarantee."

D'Aubuisson commented on Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova's report to the Legislative Assembly in which he made particular reference to the numbers of casualties the FMLN has inflicted on the Salvadoran Army from May 1983 to July 1984. D'Aubuisson said: "It is very difficult for him to provide information of this nature, but it is a reality. We are experiencing a war and we are being attacked. Those who have been killed are a result of the clashes with the subversives who are destroying our economy and our infrastructure every day, and are trying to disrupt the entire democratic process that we have achieved."

D'Aubuisson said that with these actions the FMLN is trying to apply pressure for a possible dialogue and create an image that they have a large force, "but the truth is that their terrorists acts are merely for impact and are given a huge propaganda display." "The dialogue the subversives call for is meant to destroy the entire democratic process that we have achieved, since the FMLN wants to share power and convene elections from a position of strength within the government," he added.

"If they want power, "D'Aubuisson commented further, "the doors are open for them to participate in the upcoming elections for deputies and mayors. From there, they can begin their political work instead of keeping their hands on the trigger."

To conclude, D'Aubuisson discussed President Jose Napoleon Duarte's recent trip to Europe and the United States. He felt that the timing of the trip was not right because "although Duarte obtained something good from Germany -- what we need is substantial aid -- I wonder how we are going to repay it because we are currently involved in a program to recover funds and, in that case, why should we become more indebted? However, I can see that we need the aid. In addition, Duarte, as our chief of state and representative, left much to be desired in some places such as Portugal," D'Aubuisson said.

He ended his remarks by stating El Salvador ignored intermediary organizations when it presented a complaint against Nicaragua at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. "Any problem should be presented to the OAS first and then to the International Court of Justice, but Duarte only wants to go to the court. He, as chief of state, has left us in a ridiculous position. This was the pretext used here to abstain from going to Nicaragua [to attend the fifth anniversary celebration] in spite of the rude answer he gave about the campaign conducted locally after he returned from his trip," D'Aubuisson said. [sentence as published]

FMLN AMBUSHES SIERPE BATTALION IN CHALATENANGO

PA021532 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] We have received important reports regarding the activities of our guerrilla columns, of our guerrilla members in Chalatenango Department where we have successfully ambushed a patrol of the 1st Military Detachment of Chalatenango.

Attention, attention, Salvadoran people, our guerrilla members are wearing and tearing the enemy troops in Chalatenango Department.

Yesterday, 31 July, our guerrilla members successfully ambushed a patrol of the demoralized 1st Military Detachment of Chalatenango. Yesterday, 31 July, at 0550 a patrol of the Sierpe Battalion was moving toward the Northern Highway and was ambushed by our units; we inflicted seven casualties on them; six wounded and one dead. These casualties include one corporal.

The Sierpe Battalion is still suffering blows from our guerrilla members. On 28 June we annihilated the Cazadores Battalion of Chalatenango, which was guarding the strategic Cerron Grande Dam. The criminal Colonel Andres Araujo Aguirre -- hear this Salvadoran people -- Colonel Araujo Aguirre is still using the soldiers as cannon fodder. He keeps sending the soldiers on patrols so that they fall prey to our guerrilla ambushes.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA DELIVERS MESSAGES TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA021309 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1738 GMT 1 Aug 84

[General Oscar Mejia Victores, head of state, message to the National Constituent Assembly on 1 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Honorable president of the National Constituent Assembly, honorable Constituent Assembly deputies:

In compliance with Article 47 of the special electoral law for the election of this Assembly, Decree Law 3-84, I am greatly pleased to read to you the message that I must deliver as head of state of the de facto and provisional government at this solemn and significant moment for the future of Guatemala: the formal installation of the National Constituent Assembly.

This is the first, decisive stage of what I offered in my first message to the nation on 8 August 1983, when, by the unanimous decision of the Council of Commanders of the Guatemalan Army, I assumed the position of head of state. On that occasion, and in the name of the armed institute, I pledged my word, before the people of Guatemala, to seek the prompt return to a constitutional legal regime that would promote the institutionalization of a democratic political government to be elected in popular, free, and honest elections.

I am greatly pleased to be able to say at this moment that I have kept my word until now, since the deputies who patriotically assume their legislative duties today are here by the sovereign will of the people of Guatemala, freely expressed in the 1 July 84 elections, whose organization and pureness have been the subject of the most favorable comments here and abroad. Through these elections, the noble people of Guatemala showed the world their genuine vocation for peace and democracy.

We must also recognize the brilliant participation of the magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal who, enjoying the full antonomy guaranteed by their organic law, were in charge of the difficult task of organizing the recent elections, which showed their great capabilities as jurists, and who performed their duty with dignity and decision, despite the criticisms and adverse commentaries. Honorable deputies: The people of Guatemala leave the difficult task of drafting the constitution of the Republic and the other laws that will meet the aspirations of Guatemalans in your hands. These laws will be the foundations for the solid, lasting establishment of an authentic democracy in the country that may make the respect of human rights effective and serve to firmly promote the economic, political, social, and cultural development of all Guatemalans, particularly those with fewer economic resources and the Indian population. Their aspirations, as witnessed by me in tours of the Republic, are more demanding every day in their efforts to obtain the elements to meet their needs, and in their legitimate desire to definitely rise to the socioeconomic levels enjoyed by other Guatemalans.

We are also aware that all of our difficulties will not be overcome by the promulgation of a new constitution. However, we know and hope that the patriotism and demonstrated criteria of the honorable deputies will meet the demands of the people. Their task will be so much more noble and inspiring because the future of Guatemala is at stake, not the interests of persons or political organizations. The Guatemalan people can rest assured that at the right moment, once the new constitution of the Republic and other laws are issued, my government will adopt all of the dispositions required to hold general elections for president of the Republic and deputies of the congress and municipal corporations which, like those of 1 July, will be free, honest, and clean so that the results may again reflect the legitimate, sovereign will of Guatemalans. I reiterate that there will be no official party.

To conclude, let me ask God to enlighten the honorable deputies in whose hands, as of this moment, rests the democratic future of the fatherland.

CAN REPORTS KIDNAPPINGS OF MUNICIPAL LEADERS

PA030359 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN] reported in Guatemala City today that two party members have been kidnapped in the municipality of Santa Eulalia in Huehuetenango Department. CAN leader Francisco Caceres reported the incident.

[Begin recording] Two of our leaders from Santa Eulalia in Huehuetenango Department, whose names are Sebastian Pardo Mateo, and Domingo Bartolo and who are ranking party officials in their community, were summoned by the municipal mayor of San Miguel Acatlan. After receiving the summons they went to the specified place at the appointed time. However, after a long wait, the mayor had not met with them. Tired of waiting and because they had been called earlier, they decided to return to Santa Eulalia. Unfortunately, on the road between San Miguel Acatlan and Santa Eulalia they were overpowered by several well-armed men dressed in civilian clothes, who have taken them to an as yet unknown place. [end recording]

COL DJALMA DOMINGUEZ ON GUERRILLA COLUMN MOVEMENT

PA020417 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 1 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] Army spokesman Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez revealed today that a guerrilla column entered Guatemalan territory from the area of Tajumulco, Mexico. Its members dispersed once they were inside the country.

The spokesman said that the Army is already trying to locate the group. He noted that it was believed from the outset that these elements would go underground once they entered Guatemala, which meant that they must find a place to hide their weapons. This line of reasoning led the Army to locate a shipment of claymore mines, cartridges, and cassette tapes.

The existence of the cassettes, he added, meant that the group had a political objective: to transmit prefabricated propaganda to the people.

In Tactic, Alta Verapaz, the Army also found rifles, tents, and priming fuses. On 23 July, in the jungle area of Alta Verapaz, a guerrilla was killed carrying a Galil Kell rifle, which was not the property of the Guatemalan Army, Col Djalma Dominguez said. He explained that this was significant, because when a guerrilla is found in possession of a Galil Kell rifle, it is normally believed to have been stolen or seized from a dead soldier. He this case, however, the serial number on the rifle did not correspond to any of those bought by Guatemala from Israel, Dominguez said, while explaining that the Galil Kell rifle was manufactured by Israel at the request of the Guatemalan Government, and that no other government had it.

The military spokesman noted that it could be that such a rifle might have been sold by Israel to the deceased General Somoza's government, while it is not likely to have come from El Salvador, because the subversive groups in that country use other kinds of weapons.

He added that the Army seized an Ar-15 rifle, a 12 guage shotgun, a U.S.-made hand grenade, tents, and ammunition in the same action.

Another clash took place on 29 July at Playa Grande, Col Dominguez said, which has already been reported by the Army. In Chimaltenango Department, he noted, on the border with Solola and Quiche Army units found a 25-lb claymore mine, 400 No 6 electrical primers, 300 sticks of dynamite, 300 No 8 electrical primers, and shotguns and rifles.

Col Dominguez said that the Army also seized a large number of weapons last week, which was most significant. He stressed the dangerous menance represented by the "uncontrolled presence" of 700 electrical primers and 300 sticks of dynamite in the country.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA 'PREPARED' TO MEET PRESIDENT REAGAN

PA021415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, is reportedly prepared to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in order to search for a road to peace in Central America and to avoid the armed aggression that the U.S. Administration is financing against Nicaragua.

This was reported in Mexico at the conclusion of a meeting between Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and White House envoy Harry Shlaudeman in Manzanillo, a Mexican beach resort on the Pacific. The coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government has reportedly stated this position, but he has also noted that the dialogue must be held on a level of equality and mutual respect.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL REJECTS CHARGES AGAINST D. ORTEGA

WA030712 Rome IPS in English 31 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, July 31 (IPS) -- Nicaragua's Supreme Electoral Council today rejected charges of slander brought by the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board against Sandinist government leader Daniel Ortega. The charge was rejected, according to electoral council President Mariano Fiallos because the Coordinating Board is not registered as a political party. Ortega recently called Coordinating Board leader Arturo Cruz "an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and U.S. State Department."

Cruz is a former Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States and a former member of the ruling junta. The Democratic Coordinating Board, the main opposition alliance, decided last week against participation in Nicaragua's November elections for president, vice president and a constituent assembly. Cruz would have been the group's presidential candidate. Cruz flew to Managua last week from Washington, where he works for the Inter-American Development Bank, and accused the Sandinists of "betraying the revolution" and "endangering regional security."

PPSC CANDIDATE ANNOUNCES PARTY PLATFORM

PA022120 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1655 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Report by Freddy Lopez from the Camino Real Hotel in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] We are here at the Camino Real Hotel where Mauricio Diaz, the presidential candidate for the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], has just finished speaking. He has announced his government platform and the names of the PPSC's assembly candidates for the 4 November elections.

In his speech, Mauricio Diaz said that his party's list of candidates represents all social sectors: workers, peasants, and professionals. He said that this demonstrates the pluralism of the PPSC, which is not demagogic. The list included members of the autonomous Central Organization of Nicaragun Workers, CTN. He said that the party was established in 1975 and that it participated in the revolutionary struggle.

Diaz outlined six points that are included in the PPSC government platform: 1. Political Policy; 2. Economic Policy; 3. Foreign Policy; 4. Defense Policy; 5. Social Policy; 6. Church-State Relations. In his speech before a small number of party representatives, Diaz said that the people control the state rather than the state controlling the people, the existence of a national assembly [sentence as heard]. He also stressed his government platform. He said that the People's Ownership Sector can be replaced by the Worker's Ownership Sector, reducing the importance of the administration by the revolutionary state. He said that the workers should control these enterprises, which he described as bureaucratic. The PPSC also emphasized the promotion of foreign investments in our country and the distribution of property titles for urban lots. He also said that support for the liberal and conservative parties would mean a return to the past.

CASTRO MARKS UPPER VOLTAN ANNIVERSARY

FL021402 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba's top leader, Fidel Castro, has sent greetings to Upper Voltan Chief of State Thomas Sankara on the occasion of the first anniversary of the democratic people's revolution in that country. The text of the message was broadcast in full by the radio of the capital city of Ouagadougou, which is expectantly awaiting the 4 August holiday.

On this memorable date, we salute the efforts being made by the people of Upper Volta under the expert guidance of the Council of National Revolution to build a more just society, the message says.

In (?your) undertakings, Fidel adds, you can always count on the solidarity and sympathy of the Cuban revolution.

Armando Acosta, alternate member of the Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, has arrived in the capital city of Ouagadougou to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the Upper Voltan revolution.

ANGOLAN FAPLA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY FAR

FL021310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The FAR ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) was held at the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy, in Havana.

Brigade General Francisco Cruz Bourzac, vice minister of the FAR Ministry and alternate member of the Central Committee, and Mwaete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador to Cuba, presided over the meeting.

Brigade General Manuel Fernandez Falcon, director of the academy, said that the founding of the FAPLA and its place in the Angolan people's struggle for full independence is one of the most important facts of its combative history.

Fernandez Falcon mentioned the aid given to the Republic of Angola by the USSR, Cuba, and other socialist and progressive countries so that it could fight the second war of national liberation, which ended with Angolan victory over the invaders. Fernandez Falcon said: Cubans and Angolans, shoulder to shoulder, under the same flag and inspired by the same ideal, fought bravely and, with their blood, wrought the aggressive brotherhood shared by the Cuban and Angolan Armed Forces.

MALMIERCA MEETS SPANISH COMMERCE OFFICIAL

FL021142 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister and Central Committee member Isidoro Malmierca has met with Spain's Secretary of State for Commerce Luis Velasco Rami who is in Cuba heading the Spanish delegation attending the Spanish-Cuban Joint Intergovernmental Committee meetings. Velasco Rami said that these talks with Cuba's Government had been fruitful.

This is the first time the Spanish leader has visited Cuba and he said he was satisfied with his reception. The Spanish delegation began its working sessions on Monday and the meetings will end with the signing of a final protocol.

TRADE PROTOCOL, LINES OF CREDIT SIGNED WITH SPAIN

FL022335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba and Spain have signed a new trade protocol which includes important projects for Cuba's development and lines of credit to increase mutual trade.

Among the more important projects is the production in Cuba of different types of Pegaso trucks beginning next year. The assembly plant will receive all parts as well as technical assistance. During the first year it will produce 300 trucks but, after 6 years, it is hoped the plant will reach the peak production of 3,800 units.

Likewise, a Spanish state firm will build a 50-km oil pipeline between the port of Matanzas and the Santa Cruz electrothermal plant, which will be the biggest in the country and which is under construction now. Spain will also grant credits for other industrial development and educational projects and, in addition, will continue the three traditional lines of credit.

PRELA CORRESPONDENT ON U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA030446 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Report by Roberto Laforte, PRELA correspondent in Mexico City -- recorded]

[Text] The small Mexican port of Manzanillo on the Pacific coast will again become the focus of world attention when it hosts the third round of talks between high-level delegations from Nicaragua and the United States.

Although the Nicaraguan-U.S. dialogue has not been officially announced, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, President Reagan's special envoy for Central America, made a brief stop in Mexico City before going on to Manzanillo.

Though surrounded by considerable skepticism because of the reiterated open threats against Nicaragua recently leveled by President Ronald Reagan, there is hope that the talks between the two countries' officials will, on this occasion, lead to an agenda for future negotiations, with the establishment of a date and agreement on the participation of Mexico as a responsible witness.

The first official meeting between the Nicaraguan and U.S. governments took place on 1 June, when Secretary of State George Shultz paid a brief visit to Managua and met with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the government junta. A few days later, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and Ambassador Shlaudeman met in Manzanillo for the first time. The second round of talks took place on 15 July in Atlanta. Now, they will meet again in Manzanillo.

Nicaragua is persistent in its demand for the cessation of CIA attacks, an end to the economic and financial blockade, and the suspension of U.S. support for the Somozist bands that operate from Honduras and Costa Rica.

Although the dialogue promoted by Mexico is welcome in the search for peace in Central America, there is little reason to think that the Reagan Administration will end its hostilities against the Sandinist Government.

INTERVIEW WITH FDR LEADER UNGO REPORTED

PA021840 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

["Excerpt" of interview with Guillermo Ungo, president of the El Salvador Revolutionary Democratic Front, by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Ungo: How far do you think U.S. participation will go in an effort to repress the Salvadoran people's desire for liberation?

[Ungo] If the Reagan administration does not change its military solution scheme to a scheme of support and political solution through dialogue and negotiation, the inevitable result will be direct, massive U.S. intervention. Thus far, we have observed a pattern similar to that of the Vietnam War with the spiraling of U.S. involvement and the Salvadoran Army's inability and impotence in attempting to defeat us. Therefore, the only way to attempt this is by their own hand, through direct U.S. intervention. This direct action is already visible on different levels. There is already a permanent aerial presence: flights by U.S. planes manned by U.S. pilots carrying out war operations. Machine-gunning and bombing operations are not yet open, but this is the next step. There is also a permanent U.S. naval presence and if in the end President Reagan is willing to carry out the fatal adventure, it would consist of the direct deployment of U.S. troops.

We cannot discard this possibility; we think it is difficult, risky, and has very high political and military costs for the Reagan administration. However, in reality we cannot discard madness as a method of political action, since we have known of other crazy actions that have taken place in recent times such as the massacre in Beirut.

[Martinez] Ungo: What is the viewpoint of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] on the role that the Contadora Group is playing during this phase?

[Ungo] We think it is a positive effort on the part of the countries that form the Contadora Group. We think that what is most positive about it is that it is presented as a method and model of political solution through dialogue, negotiation, and the search for agreements, and that it is different, opposed to the Reagan administration's approach. It offers a different alternative, not war, the regionalization of war, or the interventionist attitudes of the Reagan administration. However, this diplomatic instrument has its limitations and weaknesses, limitations because thus far it has only brought governments together and has not taken the Salvadoran conflict, which is an important point, into consideration. There will be no peace in the region if there is no peace in El Salvador. This is basically an internal problem between the forces in conflict: the FDR and the Salvadoran Government. In this regard, the Contadora Group has not dared to make efforts or exercise its influence and position which would contribute to the rapprochement of the parts and their consequent dialogue on the Salvadoran case.

The Contadora Group also has weaknesses, not only limitations, because it takes into account some of the factors that affect the conflict in the area, but it does not want to see the main issue -- U.S. involvement -- that has made Honduras a U.S. military base, and that the arms race, the militarism, and the aggressions, are encouraged, developed, planned, and carried out with U.S. participation.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT'S 'REPRESSION' CITED

PA020355 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Far from contributing to an improvement in the human rights situation in El Salvador, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has launched a new wave of repression against humanitarian organizations and refugee camps, according to a charge leveled by the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Prisoners and Persons Murdered for Political Reasons in El Salvador.

Reports from San Salvador indicate that small- and medium-sized producers of cotton, one of the country's basic export items, have decided to suspend their planting, despite threats from the large farmowners and the paramilitary bands that guard their farms.

Recently, the FMLN ordered cotton growers to paralyze the harvest within its campaign of sabotage against the regime's war economy, because the income from cotton exports is used to purchase weapons.

ECONOMIC MEETING IN GUATEMALA NOTED

PA020432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The primary result of the recent meeting of Central American economy ministers in Guatemala was a strengthening of the area's process of economic integration.

Costa Rican Deputy Economy Minister Carlos Herrera said that the region's economic council proposed common measures to revitalize the common market and to lift restrictions on imports of goods from some of the Central American nations.

Honduras' decision to join the efforts towards economic revitalization was described as another step in area trade.

REPORT ON GUATEMALAN KILLINGS, KIDNAPPINGS

PA030403 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Press reports state that more than 40 Guatemalans have been the victims of repression in recent days. From 25 to 30 July, 29 people were killed in Guatemala, while 10 more, including 2 minors, were kidnapped. In the same week, nine people were wounded, primarily by gunfire.

BORGE ON 'NEXT' REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA

PA020440 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan Interior Minister, told Radio Havana: Twenty years passed between the Cuban and the Nicaraguan revolutions, but the next revolution in Latin America will surely take place more quickly.

Borge added that every revolutionary victory in Latin America brings the region's peoples closer together, and indicated that the issue is not the triumph of imperialism versus revolution, but the triumph of the peoples.

Borge discussed the need for unity in promoting revolution, and stressed that it must be based on principles contained in a revolutionary plan and on a proper policy, so that a new society may be constructed.

NICARAGUA'S ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN BEGINS; EPS KILLS 34

PA030334 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The electoral campaign for the 4 November elections in Nicaragua began yesterday. Seven political parties that registered before 25 July will participate in this campaign.

Those parties are as follows: The FSLN, the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement, the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Social Christian Party, and the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua.

Supreme Electoral Council President Mariano Fiallos has reported that 1,458,000 Nicaraguans have been registered so far, and that this figure represents only 80 percent of the boards. Thus, the total number of voters who registered has been estimated at 1,500,000.

Meanwhile, the defense ministry has reported that the Sandinist People's Army has killed 34 counterrevolutionaries in the north and southeast of Nicaragua.

URUGUAY'S WASSEN ENDS HUNGER STRIKE

PA030351 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Adolfo Wassen, leader of the National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros Faction [MLN], who is currently in poor health at a military hospital in Montevideo, has ended his 31-day hunger strike in demand of the release of all political prisoners and the return of Uruguay's exiles.

Wassen suspended his strike because specific steps are being taken to attain those objectives in the political-military negotiations that are currently taking place. Wassen and eight other Tupamaro leaders are considered by humanitarian organizations to be the Uruguayan regime's hostages.

It has been learned that Uruguay's supreme military tribunal had decided to grant the release of seven people who were arrested for participating in the armed struggle in that country, all of whom are suffering from serious health problems.

The tribunal is now considering the release of over 600 political prisoners. In this regard, it was recently announced that the cases of over 400 members of the Tupamaros movement were already under review.

The final document on a possible political-military agreement will be published on Friday, according to spokesmen for the four groups that are participating in the talks.

EVICTION OF LANDLESS PEASANTS IN PERU NOTED

PA020428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Using tear gas and firing shots in the air, the Peruvian police have dislodged some 450 homeless families from a tract of land 24 km from Lima, the capital.

Community leaders said that the police used brute force and destroyed several houses that had been built of straw mats and cardboard by those who dwelled there. Despite the police repression, the Peruvian families insist on staying on the occupied land, explaining that it has been abandoned and is not arable.

9 NEW HOSPITALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 37 ENLARGED

FL021508 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] As part of the program to assure medical development and improve our public health service, seven modern 630-bed hospitals are now under construction. Each of the four hospitals under construction in Moron, Villa Clara, Pinar del Rio, and Sancti Spiritus should begin to function partially or totally this year. The remaining three hospitals are being built in Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, and Matanzas.

In addition, two smaller 320-bed hospitals are under construction in the towns of Nuevitas and Contramaestre; another 37 hospitals throughout Cuba are being enlarged.

Starting in the fourth quarter of this year, the necessary technological equipment is expected to begin to arrive in Cuba for the modern hospitals nearest completion.

BRIEFS

BRIDGE INAUGURATED -- Minister of Transport and Politburo member Guillermo Garcia has inaugurated a bridge which links the city of Sancti Spiritus with the town of Zaza del Medio in Sancti Spiritus Province. The project, which had been interrupted several years ago, was finished in some 5 months due to the efforts of the workers and the people who live in the area. [Excerpt] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 2 Aug 84 FL]

OECS COUNTRIES INCREASE EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

FL021550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1428 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 2, CANA -- Bermuda and the seven-member Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sold the United Kingdom 25.8 million pounds sterling worth of goods during the first five months of this year, according to figures released here by the British High Commission.

This was a 1.6 million sterling hike on the 24.2 million sterling the group [word indistinct] for exports to Britain the same period last year. For the first five months of this year the OECS and Bermuda imported 34 million sterling worth of goods from Britain, compared to 17.3 million for the same period last year.

The bulk of the exports to Britain came from Bermuda, Dominica, and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Other exporters were Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat, St Lucia, and Grenada.

Bermuda's exports to the U.K. rose to 1.8 million sterling from 947,000 sterling, and its imports from the U.K. dropped from 11.4 million sterling to 9.6 million. Exports from Antigua and Barbuda dropped to 481,000 sterling from 758,000 sterling and imports rose to 11.6 million sterling from 4.6 million.

St Kitts and Nevis sales rose to 2.2 million sterling from 1.2 million and its purchases to 2.1 million pounds from 1.2 million. Dominica's exports dropped to 4.9 million sterling from 10 million and imports rose to 2.8 million from 2.2 million. St Vincent and the Grenadines sales rose to 5.6 million sterling from 4.7 and imports fell to two million sterling from 2.5 million.

GRENADA

3 FORMER MEMBERS OF BISHOP GOVERNMENT FREED

FL021622 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In Grenada, three former members of the Maurice Bishop government have been freed on bail. The three men, former Commissioner of Prisons Justin Roberts, Captain Hugh (Romain) of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, and Brian (Tivoti), a counterintelligence officer, had been jailed on charges of causing grievous bodily harm to four political prisoners in 1980. They were ordered freed last Friday by Chief Justice Archibald (Ned) after having been in custody at Richmond Hill Prison since the U.S.-led military intervention last October.

JAMAICA

PLANT SUPERVISORS, ENGINEERS CONTINUE STRIKE

FL312017 Bridgetown CANA in English 1839 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, July 31, CANA -- Power plant supervisors and engineers remained on strike today over a pay deduction issue despite Prime Minister Edward Seaga's declaration that his government will not bow to pressure and that it will toughen labour legislation.

Power plants were being manned by top managers and operators from other bargaining units not affected by the strike, so the state-owned Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS) has been producing only between 30 to 40 megawatts of electricity below the daily peak demand, officials said.

But the company's public relations manager, Leslie Bennett, has stressed that these workers have been on the job for the past 24 hours, largely without relief. "The supply of electricity remains uncertain," Bennett said. "We don't know how long those workers manning the plants can go on physically and more (power generating) units will have to be shut down," he added. The action by the JPS supervisors and engineers is over the company's deduction of two days wages from them for a period in June when they did not cross picket lines during a strike by other categories of employees.

Seaga Remarks

FL011512 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Jamaican leaders have warned that the labor dispute in the government-owned electric company could lead to a national emergency. Prime Minister Edward Seaga said Tuesday that his government does not bow to ultimatums, especially those that operate from an illegal basis. The dispute involves the withholding of 2 days pay from members of the Technical and Supervisory Union without consideration that many of them complied with the electricity company in reporting for work despite the picket lines of a 2-day strike in June by the two major trade unions in the country.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

JAMES MITCHELL SELECTS 11-MEMBER CABINET

FL021746 Bridgetown CANA in English 1356 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 2, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines new Prime Minister James Mitchell, has named 40-year-old lawyer Emergy Robertson and Stuart Nanton, a 36-year-old surveyor, as the first of four government senators, and appointed both to his cabinet.

Robertson will serve as attorney-general and minister of legal affairs, while Nanton has been appointed parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Robertson's appointment to the top legal post was no surprise. Since the New Democratic Party (NDP) victory in the July 25 general election, it was speculated that Robertson, the NDP chairman, would become attorney general and minister of legal affairs.

Robertson unsuccessfully contested three previous general elections here. Nanton had been announced as the NDP's candidate for west Kingstown, but when the party formally presented its candidates shortly before nomination day on July 6, it announced that Nanton had withdrawn in favour of John Horne, who took the seat from former Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis. Horne is the new minister of tourism, information, and culture. The new appointments have completed Prime Minister Mitchell's 11-man cabinet, which includes seven full-fledged ministers, three ministers of state, and one parliamentary secretary.